

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—REVOLUTION IN SPAIN—
LOVE IN A TUB.—JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d street.—LA FAVORITE.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-
nue.—LOUIE CAVE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.
WITH NEW FEATURES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD
RING.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF
THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK; OR, LON-
DON BY NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—LES FOLIES—
PARIS REVEAL—NODDING, &c.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
AFTER DARK.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIO-
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS.—AFTER LIGHT, &c.

HOOVER'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—
HOOVER'S MINSTRELS.—TRIP TO THE MOON, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE ST. DAVID'S GENEVOLESE SOCIETY.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Monday, January 18, 1869.

New Arrangements for Furnishing the Herald.

The steady increase in the circulation of the
HERALD has forced us to bring into use all our
press-facilities, which now enable us to throw off
eighty-five thousand copies of the HERALD per
hour. News men and carriers who have hereto-
fore found delay in receiving their papers will in
future have their orders executed at a much
earlier hour.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated January 17.
The Turkish Minister has agreed to the main
points for the settlement of the Eastern question
proposed by the Conference now sitting in Paris.
Troubles have broken out on the eastern frontier
of Asiatic Turkey with the Persians.
Additional troops will shortly be despatched from
Spain to Cuba.

Cuba.

Telegraphic advices from Nuevitas state that the
insurgents were concentrating a force of 10,000 men
for an assault on Puerto Principe. The Spanish
force inside numbers about 3,500 men and is actively
engaged in fortifying. The Peace Commission had
arrived at Nuevitas and had sent out a messenger to
the insurgents to propose a compromise.

Advices received in Cuba state that General Grant
and President Johnson are both in favor of Cuban
independence, and that General Grant will aid in
securing that object.

Haiti.

News from Port au Prince to the 25th ult. is re-
ceived. L'Anse aux Pins had been captured by the
Cacos, who sacked the town, leaving it almost in ruins.
The American Consul at Aux Cayes had been severely
beaten by the local authorities, and Minister Hol-
lister, at Port au Prince, was about investigating the
matter. The Plouques were threatening Jacmel and
Aux Cayes. The revolutionists under Nissage Saget
were again investing Port au Prince.

Jamaica.

Advices from Jamaica state that at a party given
to some exiled Cubans recently the American Consul,
Oregon, made a speech strongly favoring the
annexation of Cuba to the United States, a proposition
which was loudly applauded. It happened that
there were three Spanish spies present.

Miscellaneous.

The protocol relative to the Alabama claims, as it
has been sent to the Senate, and as it is understood
to have been agreed to by the English Ministry, is
somewhat different from that originally agreed on.
It is known that President Johnson's changes in
the original have been accepted. Four com-
missioners are to be appointed, two by each
government, and they are to sit in Wash-
ington. The claims pending between the two
countries since 1853 are to be adjusted, a majority of
the commissioners deciding each question, and in event
of a tie an arbitrator is to be agreed upon and con-
firmed by the Senate.

The Naturalization treaty and the San Juan Bound-
ary treaty, according to the text submitted to the
Senate, concede all that has been claimed by the
United States.

Some of Senator Morrill's advocates in the Maine
Legislature have signified their conviction that
Hamilton is entitled to the nomination.

A Dr. Howard, of West Farley, Vt., had his pocket
picked of \$22.50 at New Haven on Friday evening.
The thieves escaped.

The City.

Elsewhere this morning we publish a compre-
hensive abstract of the third annual report of the
Board of Health recently submitted to the Legislature.
During the past year 25,439 deaths occurred in New
York and 9,015 in Brooklyn, a large proportion being
of infant children. The mortality shows only a slight
increase in the aggregate of the two cities, although
the summer season was the hottest and most un-
healthy that we have had for forty years.

Tom, who carried the James Lagan letter, it was
rumored yesterday, has written to the authorities of-
fering to surrender himself, provided they would
guarantee him against going back to the State Prison
to serve out the remaining two months of his time.
Rev. Day K. Lee preached in the Blue-choker street
Universal church yesterday on "The Coming

American." Rev. Dr. McIlwain officiated at St.
Patrick's Cathedral, and Dr. Carl Janssen
preached at St. Peter's church, in Jersey
City, on the "Inevitability of the Church."
The Postivists held a meeting at Metropolitan
Hall, and Bishop Snow preached at the University on
"The Great Trumpet."

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge Busted, of Alabama, is at the Metropolitan
Hotel.
Captain E. S. Engriory, of the Italian army, and A.
H. Polk, of North Carolina, are at the New York
Hotel.
General S. Chowler and George W. Thompson, of
Boston, and John H. Chowler, of the United States
steamer Portsmouth, are at the Westminster Hotel.
Henri de Gudennes, of Cuba, and J. D. Lawrence,
of Baton Rouge, La., are at the Westmoreland Hotel.
Captain Ward, of the British Legation, and J. S.
Ropes, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.
A. H. Cornell, of Indiana; C. W. Woolley, of Cincin-
nati, and A. S. Cooledge, of Boston, are at the Fifth
Avenue Hotel.
W. G. Bently, of Richmond, Va., is at the Astor
House.

The New Leader in Congress—General But-
ler and His Strong Points.

General Kilpatrick last fall, in the service
of a radical clique, went down East and into
the Fifth Congressional district of Massachu-
setts to unhorse General Butler. But the
knight of Jersey signally failed, and the next
thing we hear is that Butler in Congress has
unhorsed Kilpatrick. This develops in But-
ler one of the strong points of General Jack-
son. With the first opportunity he settled his
outstanding accounts. Secondly, of all the
enemies of Andy Johnson the merciless im-
peacher, Butler, was considered the most im-
placable till last New Year's Day, when he
went up to the White House and smoked the
pipe of peace with Johnson and drank the
toast of Rip Van Winkle:—"Here's to you and
your family, and may you all live long and
prosper." Here, in the courteous gallantry of
Butler, is another strong point of character,
challenging the admiration of the South Caro-
lina chivalry. General Quattlebaum has
preached it, but Butler has practised it.

"Let us have peace" is the motto of General
Grant; and of all the mottoes of the days of
chivalry there is none to surpass these four
little words in simplicity and grandeur. It was
supposed, however, that after the bottling up
of Butler by Grant there could be no peace
between these men. But a horse fancier, who
knew the strong and the weak points of Grant
and Butler as he knows the point of a horse,
found no difficulty in uncorking the bottle and
in effecting a reconciliation. Behold the re-
sult! Butler, the stone which the radical
builders rejected, accepted by Grant, has be-
come the head of the corner. Thus, to change
the figure, Butler, as by common consent in
Congress, steps into the high-quartered shoes
of "Old Thad" and lays down the law to the
republican party. On the Tenure of Office
repeal forty-seven bewildered radicals fly off
at a tangent; but they are out in the cold.
The promised land, flowing with milk and
honey, lies in the other direction. On Butler's
grand financial theory Congress, Wall street
and Chatham street are all bewildered; but
Rome was not built in a day. Andy Johnson
holds, they say, that the public mind in two
years will grow up to his simple and effective
policy of taking the interest of the national
debt to pay off the principal. And why, then,
should not public opinion expand to the flex-
ible system of Butler? Make paper the basis
of values and gold will soon come down. This
is better than the plan of the editor of the
radical organ of resuming specie payments
without the specie, though the flexible paper
system may puzzle the "bloated bondholders."

At all events, assuming that this financial
system of Butler will take some time to ripen,
we may say that as a man of great political
ideas and of great tact and energy in fighting
them he will still hold his ground in the coming
Congress. In the Charleston Convention of
1860 he voted fifty-seven times for Jeff Davis,
and kept up the fight on that line till the de-
mocratic party was broken to pieces. But what
then? He cut loose from the whole concern,
and at Baltimore, as the Union gen-
eral in command, to the disgust of
Davis, very soon settled the right of
way to Washington. Next at Newport News,
on the James, he first opened the eyes of Pres-
ident Lincoln and Secretary Seward to the
grand idea that negro slaves captured or
fugitives from the enemy were "contrabands."
Before that, very absurdly, such property had
been returned in obedience to the Fugitive
Slave law. We had been shooting white men
and delivering up their negroes according to
the constitution. Butler introduced the laws
of war. But it was in his military-civil gov-
ernment of New Orleans that he most dis-
tinguished himself. Here his skill as a lawyer
and politician, and his resolute and energetic
character as a dictator, proved him to be the
very man to bring law and order out of chaos
and to make the laziest, filthiest and most
pestilential, the busiest, cleanliest and health-
iest city of the South.

We say nothing of Big Bethel, Bermuda
Hundred and Fort Fisher. They were not in
General Butler's line. But the force of char-
acter and the peculiar qualities displayed by him
in the civil affairs of Baltimore and New
Orleans during the war are the very qualities
required in the leader of the House of Repre-
sentatives. Hence we think that Butler is the
man to take the place of Stevens. We think,
too, that having assumed the position, he is
the man to hold it; but we dare say that
among the wrangling factions he will have
something like his New Orleans experience
over again from and after the 4th of March.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.—A quasi organ of the
people that is not an organ of the people, but
only makes believe, as the wolf made believe
he was a shepherd, and does it very badly, is
engaged in writing down the public schools
because they teach too much, and in writing
down the Free Academy because it interferes
with some institutions that are not free. Read-
ing, writing and arithmetic are very good
things in their way, but it is a great advantage
to society if boys and girls can be carried a
little further in an educational course, and it is
a public economy to spend money for the pur-
pose of so carrying them. The State should
carry them as far as it can get them to go, and
let old Columbia and the University take care
of themselves, as they are well able to do.
Instead of giving up the free college we have
we are in favor of having another exclusively
for girls, so that the girls who have gone
through the public schools may have the same
chance the boys have.

A Flank Movement of the Jacobins.

Andy Johnson for the last three years has
been under the care of a Congressional Com-
mittee of Safety—the joint Committee on
Reconstruction. On motion of Mr. Wilson,
in the Senate, the case of General Grant has
been referred to the joint Committee on Re-
construction. This is a grim joke. The sanc-
tion of the great French Revolution were
fond of such jokes. They began with poor
Louis XVI. by making him wear the cap of
Liberty, and they finished him at the guil-
lotine. The House passes a bill for the repeal
of the Tenure of Office law by an overwhelm-
ing vote. The repeal is known to be desired
by General Grant, although recommended by
Johnson and introduced by Butler. Hence,
on being "called to the scratch" there are
only forty-seven radicals in the House who
have the moral courage to risk the suspicion
of suspecting Grant. We like their pluck,
but we fear it means mischief in the party
camp.

The bill of repeal goes over to the Senate,
where it is referred to a smothering com-
mittee, together with a substitute in the way
of a compromise. They cannot venture upon
a blind presumption to give the incoming
President a full vote of confidence, but they
will go half way. They will release him from
the shackles of this officeholders' protection
law in reference to his Cabinet, and they will
not require him to give his reasons for the
suspension of any officeholder in the ab-
sence of the Senate, but that is all. If
any such suspension, when laid before the
Senate, shall not be approved it shall
not hold good. There is some comfort in this
to the whiskey rings. President Grant may
turn their chief engineers out, but the Senate,
with the assistance of the lobby, can turn
them in again. The retention of this check
upon "the man at the other end of the
avenue" is urged by the editor of the
radical organ upon the plea that in 1872
Robert E. Lee or some other "old line dem-
ocrat" may come into the White House, in
which event the only security of the office-
holders radicals and carpet-baggers against a
general clearing out will be this needed "con-
sent" of the Senate. A poor excuse, they say,
is better than none; but the Jacobins are
apprehensive not so much of the election of
General Lee in 1872 as they are of the defection
of General Grant in the interval.

This half-way repeal of the Tenure of Office
law proposed in the Senate is, therefore, only
an adroit flank movement against Grant. The
real design, no doubt, is to smother the bill in
the committee and to let this Congress expire
without any definite action upon it. The Jacob-
ins want General Grant to show his hand.
If Johnson protested too much in advance
Grant has protested too little, and that was
the game of Captain Tyler. To be sure, Grant
has been the salvation of the republican party.
Upon any other candidate, even against Sey-
mour, they would have been swamped last
November—President, Congress and all. But
while Grant as the democratic candidate
would have beaten Chase as the republican,
Chase as the democratic candidate would prob-
ably have beaten even Grant. At all events,
the republicans are indebted to General Grant
for their success in gaining the Presidential
succession and the next House of Representa-
tives. He did not seek the Chicago nomina-
tion; he did not want it. As General-in-Chief
of the Army he had the best office in the
country. Moreover, to the radical leaders he
was Hobson's choice. The editor of the radical
organ, for instance, gave signs of following
Chase even into Tammany Hall.

"The devil is fond of fishing in muddy
waters." So says the Rev. Father Weems in
his "Life of Marion;" and his Sanctus Majesty,
we fear, has discovered the weak points among
the Jacobins at Washington—whiskey, to-
bacco, petroleum, gold gambling, railroad
jobs and spoils and plunder in every shape.
Like Jack the Giant Killer, Grant is coming in
to cut them down. But if they can save this
Tenure of Office law they can hold him. Here,
then, is the chance for the democrats in Con-
gress to do something. They made a sad
botch of it under Johnson in playing into the
hands of "Old Thad Stevens." They were
scuttling their own ship in that precious trick
of stupidity. And where were Messrs. James
Brooks, Fernando Wood and John Morrissey
when the vote was taken on Butler's repeal
bill in the House? Finesseing, perhaps. They
could have saved Johnson in the beginning,
and in saving him could have gained the suc-
cession; but they preferred the fool's ex-
periment of dancing to the fiddle of Stevens. Now
if they have any sense or sagacity they will
assist the republican conservatives, without
hedging or dodging, to give President Grant a
free course and a fair trial. Little things
make the beginnings of great revolutions.

LOTTERY SWINDLES.—"They that will be
rich fall into temptation and a snare." So says
Paul, and, as the wife of Bath assures us,
"Paul's a sound divine." We suppose it is
the desire of every man to be suddenly rich
that keeps life into these never ending gift
enterprises and dollar shops; but what folly
can be greater than the folly these swindlers
trade upon? Dear, good people of the metropo-
lis, cannot you reach to the conclusion that the
man is evidently fooling you who sells you a
ticket for one dollar and positively declares
that every ticket holder shall get a prize worth
two dollars, and that a dozen holders of
favorite numbers shall get from one to ten
thousand dollars each? Will you insist that
there is certainly some mystery in it? Well,
the whole mystery is this: the seller of the
ticket is a knave and the buyer is a fool.

A CONGRESSMAN'S STATEMENT OF GOVERN-
MENT FRAUDS.—Mr. Jencks is one of those
sober, cool and talented men of the House of
Representatives who does not make exag-
gerated statements. Well, he said in his lec-
ture on Saturday night, at the University
building, that from his "own careful examina-
tion during the last four years" the govern-
ment had been defrauded in the public service
a hundred millions of dollars a year, and that
Commissioner Wells makes the sum still
greater. Was there ever such stupendous
fraud and robbery before? A hundred mil-
lions or more a year stolen from the govern-
ment and people! Is it not time that the
Tenure of Office act should be repealed and
the responsibility of a faithful execution of
the laws be placed in the President?

Ocean Telegraph Cable—Congress and the
Lobby.

The impudence and dodges of the telegraph
monopolists and their lobby agents in Wash-
ington are astounding. Just as a new Atlan-
tic cable is about to be laid from Europe direct
to New York; just as the Franco-American
Company is putting that cable on board, ready
to lay it at the only time of the year when
the operation is likely to be successful, the
unscrupulous and over-gorged monopolists rush
to Washington to throw obstacles in the
way—on the plea, forsooth, that a foreign com-
pany has no right to land a cable on American
soil. For narrow-mindedness, illiberality and
presumption this beats anything ever heard of
before. Here is an important project that
will be a vast benefit to the whole American
people, and to this great commercial metropo-
lis in particular—that, in fact, must prove a
benefit to the world—and yet it is to be stopped
for the sake of a few monopolists and specu-
lators. A bill has actually been introduced
in Congress, under the influence of these
monopolists and their lobby agents,
prohibiting the landing of cables along the
coast of the United States. The proposition is
a disgrace to this country and the age.
Congress is disgraced by admitting such a
proposition. It ought to have been kicked out
unceremoniously the moment it was intro-
duced. It would not have been tolerated in
the dark ages; it is worse than the Chinese
policy of exclusion of former times. The
attempt to stop the progress of telegraphic
communication, and thereby to prevent this
great agent of civilization from becoming
cheap and in general use by the people is in-
famous. It is like shutting out the light of
the sun, for the one has become as necessary
in the moral and material progress of the
world as the other is to the world of nature.
In this surprising opposition to telegraphic
progress, worthy only of a barbaric age,
there is reason to believe the Western Union
Telegraph Company has taken the most active
part. This monstrous monopoly does not
scruple to place itself in hostility to the
interests of the whole community and to
invade Congress with its impudent pretensions.

We do not know what the law is on the sub-
ject, or whether there be any law, local,
national or international, relative to land-
ing cables on our soil, but we do know
that if any obstacle exists it ought to be
swept away at once. We notice that the bill
prohibiting the landing of cables has been
referred by the Congressional committee hav-
ing it in hand to the Attorney General for his
opinion on the subject. It is to be hoped Mr.
Evarts will take a broad and liberal view
of the matter and report upon it without delay.
We see, too, that Mr. Doolittle offered a joint
resolution in the Senate to authorize the Pres-
ident to consent to the laying of cables from the
shores of any foreign country to the United
States by a foreign company, provided that
foreign governments concede the same privi-
lege to American companies or citizens. This
is a good measure and should be passed at
once; but, as it will take time to carry out the
necessary diplomatic arrangements, and the
cable now ready to be laid from France might
be delayed in its work for another year in con-
sequence, something should be done imme-
diately to assure the company that no obstacle
will be placed in its way. The monopolists
would gain their point in part, at least, if the
work can be suspended. For this they are
working with all their power and by the use of
a large lobby fund. If Congress has any sense
or patriotism it will defeat their infamous
schemes and proclaim at once the broad and
liberal policy that as many ocean telegraph
cables as either natives or foreigners choose to
lay may be landed on American soil.

Senator Wilson on the Tenure of Office Act.

One extreme radical Senator, at least, has
become alarmed at the prompt passage in the
House of Representatives by an overwhelm-
ing vote of General Butler's resolution repeal-
ing the Tenure of Office act. Mr. Wilson, of
Massachusetts, was not willing to wait till
General Butler's House bill reached the Sen-
ate before making an effort to squelch it.
He did not want this question to come up
squarely and fairly before the Sen-
ate, and, therefore, endeavors to head
it off by introducing a bill to amend
the Tenure of Office act. It is unnecessary to
go into the details of this proposed amend-
ment, for it is simply a Jacobin subterfuge to
perpetuate Congressional control over the
Executive, and amounts to a declaration of
want of confidence in General Grant. There
is no middle course in this matter. Either
repeal the act and place the Executive in the
same position he occupied through the whole
history of the government up to March, 1867,
or let the radicals openly and honestly say
they will not trust the President elect and
keep the law as it now stands. The question
should not be dodged in the sneaking manner
proposed by Mr. Wilson. General Grant may
say, those who are not for me in this matter
are against me. Those who may vote for this
proposition must be regarded as against the
new administration and as determined to
govern the country by a Congressional olig-
archy.

It is folly to talk of peace or of harmony in
the government if this Jacobin assumption of
power is to be perpetuated and the President
be made a mere automaton in the hands of a
Congressional faction, contrary to the spirit of
the constitution and the former practice of the
government. There would be nothing but dis-
cord and inefficiency in the administration, the
laws unexecuted and worse corruption and
disorganization than we have seen for the last
two years. Who is responsible now for the
stupendous revenue frauds and all the other
evils that have afflicted the country? The
President says Congress is, and Congress lays
the blame on the President. It will be the
same under General Grant's administration if
the Tenure of Office act be not repealed, for
while that is in existence there is no responsi-
bility anywhere. We know not whether Mr.
Wilson has moved in the matter to head off
General Butler's bill on his own hook, or is
the mouthpiece of the Jacobin faction in the
Senate; but if sustained by the Senate his ac-
tion will split the dominant party, be the com-
mencement of a war upon General Grant's
administration, and lead to complications and
changes both in the government and political
parties. This, perhaps, after all, is the ob-
ject of the Jacobins, and if we may judge from

the language of the chief radical organ in this
city, in endorsing Mr. Wilson's action and in
condemning General Butler's, it would be rea-
sonable to conclude so. There is, as we have
said, no middle course. Those Senators who
are for the new administration will oppose Mr.
Wilson's proposition and go for the repeal of
the Tenure of Office bill, and those against it
will act otherwise. We regard this as the en-
tering wedge of a conflict between the extreme
radical faction and the incoming administra-
tion. The result will be looked for with deep
interest.

The Workingwomen of New York.

We published recently a long, graphic and in-
structive account of the condition of the work-
ingwomen of New York. We have read nothing
in recent years which has so convinced us that
among our many social questions, all of which
are important and all of which demand study
and reflection, there is a woman's question which
can hardly be over-estimated, but the full im-
portance of which is as yet only dimly per-
ceived. The sorrows of the seamstress is an
old story, much older than Hood's "Song of
the Shirt"—older, in fact, than large cities, older
than London, or Rome, or Nineveh, or Baby-
lon—a story, however, in which large cities
are specially interested. It is a painful fact
that vice is bred of poverty, and that one of
the worst forms of vice grows out of the hard-
ships of well meaning but helpless and needy
females. There is no greater blot on our
modern civilization than this, that in all our
great cities—in the New World quite as much
as in the Old—there are thousands of virtuous
and high-spirited women who have no choice
but to starve or sin. That such is the fact it
is impossible to deny. That it should be a fact
is certainly not in harmony with the genius
and spirit of Christianity. Why, then, in this
nineteenth century, have we to lament that
such a state of things exists? Why is it that
unprotected womanhood in New York, in
London, in Paris, in the very centres and
sources of Christian light and power, should
be exposed to perils which would have put
doomed Pompeii to shame and which would
have brought the blush to the cheek of
pagan Rome? Why? If it is not the fault of
Christianity it must be the fault of so-called
Christian men and women. We have no lack
of churches; we have priests and parsons and
preachers in sufficient abundance; but what
are they all doing? So far as the helpless and
forlorn woman is concerned, might not the
churches and their well-fed, well-dressed and
well-housed officials as well be in Alaska or
the moon? What is needed is not so much
choirs, nor incense nor sermonizing—all of
which are good enough for the good and those
not yet "out of the way"—as a going down
among the people and practically grappling
with the social evils of the day. A little more
of such work than the world is now familiar
with, and the millions annually spent in the
name of Christianity would show a better
result. As we have but small hope of the
churches, we are glad to know that the work
is likely to be undertaken by others. Politically
we have not much sympathy with women's
rights women; but if Susan B. Anthony and
her able coadjutors prove themselves of real
benefit to the unfortunate seamstress and
grapple at all successfully with one of the
greatest social evils of the age they will be
entitled to the thanks, or, what is better still,
to the sympathy and co-operation, of every
well-meaning man and woman in the commu-
nity. This is their true and legitimate sphere.
In that sphere we heartily wish them success.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—PUBLIC SENTI-
MENT.

It now begins to appear that the Paris
Conference has little, if any, sympathy for
Greece, so far at least as the question how
stands between her and Turkey. Greece is to
be taught to behave herself better for the
future and Turkey is to be asked, on such
promise given to withdraw her ultimatum.
Since the time when Greece fought for and
won her independence what a change has
taken place in public sentiment! Then the
world went mad against Turks. Philhellenism
was a universal passion. Now there is none
so poor as to do Greece reverence. Why it
should be so is a proper question for Greeks
to study. In their love for Greece and so-
called Christianity Europe and America can-
not afford to be unreasonable and unjust.

BURNS NATAL FESTIVAL.—This year the ad-
mirers of Burns, under the presidency of
David Dudley Field, are determined to outdo
all previous efforts in celebrating his natal day.

It appears that the ladies are now to rush
to the shrine, and, at the Metropolitan
Hotel, make the evening glow with a brilliancy
of dress and an array of beauty rarely equalled.
They are determined not to let the gentlemen
have all the enjoyment in these celebrations;
and they are right. It is related that when
Benjamin Franklin was on the eve of leaving
Paris for the United States he received a little
note from Madame Helvetius inviting him to
dine. Although it prevented his departure
he courteously answered that he would willingly
postpone a visit to Paradise for such a pleasure.
We have no doubt but the spirit of Burns
will, for one evening, forego the pleasures of
Paradise to pay court to the ladies of New
York who assemble to honor his natal day.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA—PROSPECT OF A
SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT.

Cable despatches from
Havana received last night furnish us with
some interesting intelligence relative to the
progress of the insurrection in Cuba. It seems
that a desperate struggle is imminent at Puerto
Principe, and that extensive preparations were
being made on both sides for the conflict. The
peace commission, composed of prominent
Cubans, had arrived at the theatre of war, and
were endeavoring to effect a compromise be-
tween the belligerents. It was doubtful, how-
ever, whether they would succeed. The fact
is the insurrectionists are bent upon having a
good fight and will not be satisfied without
one. We shall probably soon receive intelli-
gence of a serious engagement at Puerto Prin-
cipe, and perhaps at other points on the island.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ENGLISH P. R.—
The English authorities evidently seem bent on
breaking up the prize ring. Two buffers were
recently fined in London for engaging in a
pugilistic encounter. Let us hope that this
decision on the part of the guardians of the
peace in England will have the desired effect,
and that pugilism, so long a disgrace to the
age, will be effectually suppressed.

General Grant and Henry Wilson.

Mr. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, objects
to the repeal of the Tenure of Office law. He
is the man who wants to save the country
from Grant. He is the one sleepless guardian
of the national welfare who still appreciates
our danger. All other men in the nation—we
might say all other powers, for of course Wilson
is a power—have considered the danger
that there might be in Grant having the full
Presidential authority, and have concluded
that it is a chimera. Wilson knows they are
wrong. Here is the whole mass of the na-
tion—the people from Maine to Missouri,
and Alaska to Louisiana nearly—they have
all considered this thing and voted their abso-
lute trust in Grant; have declared in the most
unequivocal terms their confidence and
faith in the honesty, the upright purpose, the
resolute integrity of this man. Wilson alone
cannot trust him. Surely Wilson, if not the
people, is a little better than the people, and
wisdom will die with him. Here also are the
representatives of the people, and they have
expressed the popular thought with an almost
unqualified voice, only forty-seven echoes of
radical frenzy and chagrin saying nay; but
Wilson knows that the representatives of the
people are deceived; that their eyes are
blinded to what they ought to see; that they
are sleepy guardians of right, and smooth,
good natured fellows, who have given way to
cajolery. He alone cannot be deceived—
cannot be blinded. He alone continues
sternly resolute to guard the nation from
the danger it would be in if Grant should pos-
sess the same power held by every preceding
President—the power to perform in his own
way the acts for which he is held responsible.
Perhaps people may fancy from the fact that
Wilson is the head and front of the opposition
to the repeal of this law, that then the opposi-
tion is intellectually a feeble one, that it has
not behind it any considerable authority in
knowledge of the law; or, in a logical view of
the political results of a given act, that it is the
mere opposition of routine and stupidity, and
a man who wants to stand forward as oppos-
ing something, no matter what. Strictly
speaking they might be right, but it might be
hardly just to argue in that way. Wilson, it
is true, is not a great lawyer, in fact no lawyer
at all; nor a great statesman, nor a particu-
larly clear thinker. But what then? You
cannot expect everything of one man. He is
the friend of the country, the man who stands
ready to guard it though all others have given
it up. This resolute virtue must be accepted in
lieu of great abilities. Grant is the man who
has done the country greater services than
any man living, and Wilson is the man who
has done it less service than any other man
living; nevertheless he possesses a patriotism
so much superior to Grant's that he can ven-
ture to suspect the sinister designs of that
soldier, and is ready to fight him in the cause
of the country. Grant has performed his
services. Wilson's turn has evidently come.

SPAIN'S NEXT DIFFICULTY.—The elections,
so far as they have gone, show that Spain is
still to be a monarchy. Who is to be the
monarch? The candidates are so numerous